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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Articles **Page**

1. Availability And Utilization of ICT for Information Services Retrieval in FUT Minna. - P.U. Akor. (Ph.D), FUT, Minna. 1 - 12
2. Bibliometric Analysis of Nigerbiblios Journal (2005 – 2010) - Inazu, Ifaka Queen Librarians' Registration Council Of Nigeria, Abuja. 13 - 28
3. Bringing Back The Book: The Role of Libraries And Information Centres Nassarawa Sanusi Abdullahi & B.F. Shuaibu-Adamu , National Library of Nigeria, Abuja. 29 - 38
4. Career Commitment, Emotional Intelligence Achievement motivation, Job Satisfaction Turnover Intentions and Professional Training Among Records Management Personnel in State Civil Service of North-East Nigeria - S O. Popoola (Ph.D), University of Ibadan. 39- 53
5. Disaster Control in Libraries - Angela Ebele Opala (Ph.D) National Open University of Nigeria Abuja. 54 - 65
6. Effect of Ventilation To Undergraduate Students' Use of University Libraries In Nigeria - Georgina Uchey Oyedum (Ph.D) FUT, Minna, & Kenneth Ivo Ngozi Nwalo (Ph.D) University of Ibadan. 66- 83
7. Electronic Resources Collection Development Practices In Libraries In Nigeria - Victor Esheruma Igiamoh & Margrate Duro - Librarians' Registration Council Of Nigeria (LRCN), Abuja. 84- 93
8. Factors Millitating Against Production of Print Materials And Its Effect On National Development In Nigeria By Oyeniyi, J.O, And Opaleke, J.S, Kwara State Polytechnic Ilorin 94- 102
9. Improving Fire Prevention For Collection Development In Libraries In Nigeria – Sambo Atanda Saliu and Mahmud M. Mustapha,. LRCN Abuja 103- 111
10. Librarians Registration Council of Nigeria: An Agenda for Professionalism – Allahde Shehu (LRCN) Abuja. 112- 119
11. Management of Library Software: Problems And Prospects - Oladele Omotoso . Raw Materials Research and Development Council, Abuja. 120- 126
12. Preservation Education for library Staff and Patrons in Nigeria Libraries - Ghaji Badawi Bayero University, Kano. 127- 135
13. The Role Of Libraries In Achieving National Integration And Security In Nigeria , - Maurice U. Aniebo, Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education, Owerri. 136- 142

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EDITORIAL

Nigerbiblios is a long standing professional journal with a large and wide subscription base. It brings currency, authority, and accessibility to the reporting of current research, issues and debates in the broad area of Library and Information Science.

It is my pleasure to present to our teeming subscribers this current edition, Vol. 22 , Nos. 1 & 2 (Jan – Dec. 2012) which is the Eight edition since the resuscitation of the journal in 2004.

A cream of professional librarians undertook the editing and selection of very stimulating and unique articles submitted by experienced practicing librarians as well as seasoned educationists in library schools in Nigeria.

The articles in this edition address various aspects of library and information practice in today's library management system among which are:

- Bibliometric Analysis of Nigerbiblios Journal
- Utilization of ICT for Information Service
- Disaster Control in Libraries
- Effect of Ventilation in Libraries in Nigeria
- Electronic Resources Collection Development
- Management of Library Software
- Fire Prevention for Collection Development

I wish to urge fellow librarians and information professionals both within and outside Nigeria to promote the consistent production of this journal by carrying out empirical research on burning issues in global information practices and the way forward for practitioners in Nigeria , and to submit their findings, reports, book reviews to the editor-in-chief for publication. I assure you that your efforts in this regard will go a long way in sustaining the tempo of research activity among library and information practitioners as well as impact positively on library development in the country.

It is my sincere prayer that this journal continues to provide a cherished avenue for authors to publish their works and that subscribers would find this issue, challenging and enlightening. Wishing you happy reading !!!

Mal. Habib Abba Jato
Editor-In-Chief

AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATON OF ICT FOR INFORMATION SERVICES RETRIEVAL IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY, MINNA. NIGER STATE

BY
PHILIP U. AKOR.
FUT, MINNA

ABSTRACT

This study examined the availability and utilization of ICT for information services retrieval in Federal University of Technology, Minna. In carrying out this study four research questions were posed. The study sample population comprised 482 students of the university. The instrument used for data collection in this study was questionnaire. Research questions were answered using frequency and percentages. The major findings of the study revealed that there was a written acquisition policy/practice in the surveyed library, the levels of utilization of the computers, CD-ROMS, internet, e-mail and that of information service retrieval were high. The major inhibitors or problems facing the library and its ICT unit were hardware failure, corruption of files/database and inadequate space. It was therefore recommended that more fund should be allocated to further enhance acquisition of information resources and ICT facilities, expansion of the current ICT System Unit for convenience of users and concerted effort be made to keep the level of ICT utilization in FUT Minna library.

INTRODUCTION

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a new concept that has transformed or shaped information storage and retrieval in libraries, businesses, schools, offices, homes, etc. Libraries, the world over, are now adopting ICTs to facilitate or enhance the provision of their range of services. Its evolution has brought about steady and effective services delivery. Many scholars and authors have given various definitions of ICT. For instance, Aina (2004) defines ICT as "an omnibus term that encompasses computers and telecommunication technology; it is concerned with the technology used in handling, acquiring, processing, storage and dissemination of information". Oketunji (2002) refered to ICT as "a term that encompasses the notion of application of technologies to information handling (i.e generation, production,

processing, storage, retrieval, dissemination etc). Lott (2010) sees ICT as "a technology that has overtaken information technology (IT) because of its appropriateness and relevance". He further stated that IT focused on computers and their application, while ICT emphasizes the use of technology for development, thus limiting the subject to the use of computers and other technologies such as software development, digital content and telecommunication.

Johnson (2010) states that ICT is applied to facilitate quick efficient access, integrate and repackage information to end users. Before the advent of computer, telephone services was commonly used the world over for communication purpose, then fax, telex, etc were introduced.. With the advent of computer and its capacity for networking, came the internet (IT). The fusion of the IT with that of communication has given rise to ICT. Aina (2004), on the other hand, asserts that: Information and communication technology (ICT) has radically transformed most of the services provided by a library. ICT is heavily utilized in the storage, processing and dissemination of information. It has made the organization of information very efficient, the delivery of basic information services more effective and the dissemination of information to users easier. It has eliminated allot of routine and repetitive tasks in a library. Any modern library and information professional must be knowledgeable in library automation, networking and internet surfing.

University libraries in Nigeria, according to Akintunde (2006), naturally display different stages of development in their structure and information services delivery to their clients in order to meet the millennium developmental target in the area of ICT as enunciated in West African Information System (WAIS) agenda. However, for the purpose of this research, ICT, is defined as electronic gadgets that are used to gather, process, store, retrieve and disseminate or transmit information for the purpose of teaching, learning and research.

The impact of ICT in Nigeria may be at infancy stage since much of these technologies are yet to diffuse to the majority. However, ICTs democratization of knowledge has stirred some rethinking about the importance of university libraries challenge to "change or die" directed at them (Grayton, 2008). As Aina (2004) puts it the use of ICT in information handling and processing arises because of the need to cope with information explosion that requires greater speed and accuracy than manual processing. Already, as reported by Dolphin (2008), university libraries in Europe and America have taken giant steps in ICT full application for computerization, digitization and provision of unlimited access to world knowledge. According to them, "many are already offering speedy state of the art information delivery services to patrons; on the other hand, Nigerian university libraries are lagging behind in this new task of exploiting ICT to revitalize the libraries"

Availability and utilization of ICT facilities means the user having first ,knowledge of the ICT tools/facilities and nature of services provided by a given library. Only after these can the user take full advantage of the facilities in order to enrich his/her knowledge and to meet the desired information needs. It has been established through Literature that ICT components such as computers, internet, e-mail and CD-ROMs are relevant in the delivery of information services in libraries and information centres .This study therefore assessed availability and extent of utilization of ICT for information service delivery and retrieval in the Federal University of Technology, Minna.

According to Wirsiy and Shaffak (2008), ICT embodies a variety of components that are complementary: The hardware and software. They asserted that the hardware components are the mechanical, electrical and electronic parts that make up the machine

That is used in collecting, processing, organizing and disseminating information e.g. typewriters, computers, telephone sets, audio and video recorders/players, cameras, projectors etc. The software components they described are the series of operations and applications that have been laboriously and monotonously written to enable the hardware function effectively and efficiently, stressing that if the hardware aspect of ICT is the physical (body), then the software is the spiritual (soul) component.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To determine the level of utilization of computers for information service retrieval in FUT Minna Library.
2. To determine the level of utilization of CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read Only Memory) for information service retrieval in FUT Minna Library
3. To determine the extent of utilization of Internet for information service retrieval in FUT Minna Library.
4. To determine the extent of utilization of e-mail (electronic mail) for information services retrieval in FUT Minna Library.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions guided the study

1. What is the level of utilization of computer for information service retrieval in FUT Minna Library?
2. What is the level of utilization of CD-ROM for information service retrieval in FUT Minna Library?
3. To what extent is the Internet utilized for information services retrieval in FUT Minna Library?
4. What is the level of utilization of e-mail for information services retrieval in FUT Minna on Library?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many authors have written on availability and utilization of ICT. Authors like:- Aina (2004) stated that the Utilization of ICT in information handling and processing has arisen because of the need to cope with information explosion. In order to keep pace with handling the increasing number of information, computers and telecommunication are .utilized to handle information processing with greater speed and accuracy than manual processing. Library services ,as pointed out by Unagha (2004),could be enhanced by the use of computers, that computers have been able to help in overcoming increasingly the library work load as a result of increase in the amount of published literature. Computer also assist library staff in offering improved and new services in areas such as current awareness service (CAS), selective dissemination of information (SDI), among others, It is important to note more and better manage information system is made possible by the use of computers.

Aguolu and Aguolu (2002) highlighted that computers have created great potential for use in the library, they are well-established feature of modern library in developing countries. The application of computers to library function, he asserted offers quick and easier way of perfuming increase workload to library task with greater efficiency in library services and functions (e.g instant and up-to-date request and over dues), as well as networking and operative activities among libraries can be carried out routinely and faster with computers. In view of the benefits that computers bring to libraries, the user and the nation at large are tremendous, it should not be ignored. He further asserted that: computer is a well-established feature of many modern libraries though the age of total electronic, libraries is yet to materialize. Since 1960s, computers have been used, to good effect, to perform many library functions from clerical house keeping activities such as ordering, cataloguing, serial control, and circulation of books and journals to reference and information service.

Olatokun (2002) asserted that: the contribution that personal computers make to the success of a library cannot be exhaustively comprehended. The personal computers (PCs) can be used in many facets of the library activities such as word-processing cataloguing, information retrieval systems, interlibrary loans, etc, it is also the basic tool needed to be hooked on to the internet. Olatokun (2002) further explained that: A digital library is such that every operation is done electronically with the aid of computers, often networked and other requisite hardware and software. Oketunji (2002) stated that: There are many functions in the libraries that computers can be made to handle effectively; these may be grouped into three categories:

i. House keeping function, which encompass four sub-systems as follows cataloguing, acquisition, serials and circulation.
ii. Information storage and retrieval, which entails SDI services.

iii. Management functions, which might cover areas like managemant of work performance or user habits.

The utilization of computers eliminates the keeping of many files in paper jackets. This is true since a book is recorded only once either during acquisition or cataloguing, thus charging in and charging out of books would only add to a removal from existing records. The correspondence in the form of instance, overdue notices, can be generated automatically by the computer in the form of letters, printed and dispatched to concerned individuals. Omekwu (2002) stated that various forms of ICT can be deployed in notable areas of serials management; they include: internet, online system, E-mail, Browsing, publishing, selection, acquisition, money transfer, electronic copying, CD-ROM technology, Database management libraries Technology, consortium.

Olatokun (2002) highlighted that the "CD-ROM application has found its relevance in library operations due to its very delivery medium, light capacity storage, ease of making duplicate copies of large volume of data.

According to Agboola (2000), various ICTs can be deployed in notable areas of serials

management. They include; CD-ROM,internet, online searching, e-mail, browsing, publishing, selection, ordering, acquisition, money transfer, electronic copying, database management and library technology consortium. Serials constitute an indispensable part of research and development management of serials is equally of great concern to librarians. ICT he said has no doubt increased and created scope for innovation in the human machine/interface. It could help detect, solve or avoid fault in serial management, thereby increasing interest in librarianship and library patronage. Also, Lee (2001) is of the view that re-engineering library services can be achieving CD-ROM databases when bound in various subjects and disciplines. Based on the need of a library, they can be acquired, using the large available online for commercial and international purposes, Ogunsola and Aboyade (2005)' on their part, postulated that: many Nigeria libraries in the year 5-10 years have either computerized some of their own libraries while other have added CD-ROM drives so as to take advantage of published database in that format.

Aina (2004) posited that, the internet is a solution to the inadequate provision of information to decision makers in Africa. It is a universal encyclopedia, which will make the traditional library obsolete within the nearest future. Jackson (2000) opined that, in increasingly electronic environment, libraries' reports in circulation, statistics of printed materials and increase on site usage is enhanced. This trend could be as a result of readily available internet and access to full image databases and the level of convenience. Similarly, in support of this, Abolaji (2000) discussed about the circulation control of Kenneth Dike Main Library, University of Ibadan that

module, he researcher claimed, provides access to updating all the loans and reservation records through it and the users are able to ascertain the loan status of terms borrowed. To that end, steps and time have been taken for the code labels of the books.

Also, Omekwu (2002) stated that various forms of ICT can be deployed in notable areas of serials management. They include: Internet, online system, e-mail, browsing, publishing, selection, ordering, acquisition, money transfer, electronic copying, CD-ROM technology, database management, library consortium. The rate at which ICT is gaining acceptance internationally is alarming. Omekwu (2002) reported that it look 38 years for radio to reach 50 millions people and 13 years of television to achieve the same result. The same number of people adopted the internet in just 5 years. According to him, there were 50 pages on the www in 1993, but today the pages have increased to 1.5 billion with almost two million pages added daily. By the end of the year 2001, he asserted that, the number of Internet users end of 1999 was expected to reach about 70 million.

Olatokun (2002) stated that the Internet has found important application in the following contexts:

(i) Remote logging and file transfer protocol (FTP). Remote logging refers to the Internet facility whereby a person can use a computer to access and work on another (remote) computer. Working on the remote computer means using any of the software and files on the remote computer much in the same manner as local users of the remote/computer may be used to edit a report or a statistical package used to computer may also be browsed.

(ii) World Wide Web (www): This represents the most exciting application of the internet browsing facility which libraries can use to visit various www pieces of information, data files or software. One might even register for additional information and other services by completing a form online. The exciting aspect of www sites is that they provide both multimedia and hypermedia features. That is such sites often provide not only textual information, but also images and sound clips along with the text thereby enhancing the visitor's understanding and appreciation of the provided information (multimedia) and usually permit a visitor to browsed parts of documents in any of different sequences as desired (hypermedia).

(iii) The development of internet and more particularly World Wide Web (www), drew even more organizations including libraries to publish information in electronic form. In the late 1990s, those local authorities that had developed view date system before abandoning them in favour of this more sophisticated

medium beside the advantage of improved display and organization of information, the new users sites could be accessed by much larger section either at home or in work place (Sharp, 2000). Oketunji (2002) stated that E-mail is an important tool in the library; inter library loan services are provided with it. Similarly, Olatokun (2002) explained that: The E-mail utilization in the library environment has been found in the following contexts:

(I) Fast and cheap information service: E-mail is the next fastest means of communication, after fax. However, e-mail is much cheaper than fax, moreover, fax communication requires that both fax machines must be active simultaneously for a message to be sent and received. For e-mail communication however, the message may be sent by the originating computer to an intermediary computer on the internet. The intermediary computer may then store the message, pending forwarding when the intended recipient computer connects to the internet.

(ii) Document delivery and data exchange: In the library environment just like in others, an important e-mail facility is the ability to send any computer created documents or file as an attachment to an e-mail message. Hence, large documents containing formatted texts, numeric data and images (e.g logos, photo graphics, signatures, etc) can be sent as it is by e-mail much faster than post or courier and much cheaper than fax.
Bulletin boards: Bulletin boards are computers on which electronic notices may be pasted by other computers by e-mail. Other computers may then visit and browse the notices and information periodically. Alternatively, such notices may by automatically distributed also on e-mail by bulletin boards to the list of subscribed computers on the internet. Libraries can
(iii) use this facility to pass across information to users of the library or subscribers of their services.

(iv) Computer conferencing: This represents an application of e-mail for the purposes of sending and receiving contributions to a topic. The contributions are sent to a designated" moderator computer which collates and summarizes all contributions and distributes them to all computers participating in the conferences. Such computer conferences often last for a specific period, say three months.

RESEARCH METHODS

Survey research method was used to carry out this study because of its large population. Nworgu (2006) attested that a survey research is one in which a group of people or items is studies by collecting and analyzing data from only a few people or items considered to be representative of the entire group. The target population was the registered library users in Federal University of Technology, Minna Library. There were 1520 registered library users (FUT Minna library users registration statistics 2011/2012).

were 1520 registered library users (FUT Minna library users registration statistics 2011/2012).

A total of 510 respondents were selected out of the total population. The stratified random sampling technique was used to select respondents across the six schools in the University. These schools are School of Science and Science Education, School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology, School of Engineering and Engineering Technology, School of Environmental Technology, School of Information and Communication Technology, School of Entrepreneurship and Management Technology. The instrument used for data collection in this study was questionnaire. Questionnaire was used for collecting data for this research because Cohen and Morrison (2012) is of the view that the questionnaire is widely used and it is a useful instrument for collecting survey information providing structured, often numerical data, being able to be administered without the presence of the researchers and often comparatively straight forward to analyze.
The instrument before use was face validated by presenting it to three senior colleagues in the field of library and Information Science. These experts were requested to examine the clarity of expression used as well as the appropriateness of language. The researcher administered and collected the questionnaire from the respondents. Thus there was 94.5% rate of return distributed. The data for the study was presented in tables analyzed using simple statistics like frequencies and percentages.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Out of 510 copies of the questionnaire that were administered to the library users, 482 (94.5%) were retrieved. The data from the retrieved questionnaire are hereby analyzed using simple statistics like frequencies and percentages.

Table.1: Level of Utilization of Computer in FUT Minna Library

S/NO	Level of Utilization	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	384	79.7
2	Moderate	96	19.9
3	Low	02	0.4
4	Very Low	00	0.0
	Total	482	100%

Results in Table.1 show that 384 (79.7%) of the respondents strongly opted for high level of computer utilization for information service retrieval, 96 (19.9%) for moderate and only 2 (0.4%) for low. It is therefore concluded that there is high level of information service retrieval in FUT Minna.

Table.1: Level of Utilization of Computer in FUT Minna Library

S/NO	Level of Utilization	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	222	46.1
2	Moderate	164	34.0
3	Low	85	17.6
4	Very Low	11	2.3
	Total	482	100%

The analysis in Table 2 shows that 222 (46.1%) of the respondents indicated that their level of utilization of CD-ROM in the library was high, 164 (34.0%) moderate, 85 (17.6%) low, while 11 (2.3%) maintained that it was very low. Based on this analysis, it could be concluded that the users' level of utilization of the CD-ROMs for information service retrieval in the surveyed library was still high

Table 3: Level of Utilization of Internet in FUT Minna Library

S/NO	Level of Utilization	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	281	58.3
2	Moderate	192	39.8
3	Low	09	1.9
4	Very Low	00	0.0
	Total	482	100%

The results in Table 3 revealed that 281 (58.3%) of respondents asserted or claimed that their level of utilization of the internet was high, 192 (39.8%) felt was moderate, while only 9 (1.9%) indicated that it was low. It can conveniently be concluded that majority of the users utilized the internet very well for information retrieval.

Table 4: Level of utilization of e-mail in FUT Minna Library

S/NO	Level of Utilization	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	276	57.3
2	Moderate	193	40.0
3	Low	13	2.7
4	Very Low	00	0.0
	Total	**482**	100%

The data in Table 4 shows that 276 (57.3%) of the respondent stated that their level of utilization of e-mail in FUT Library was high, 193 (40.0%) held the view that it was moderate, while 13 (2.7%) were of the opinion that the level was low. By implication, the level of utilization of e-mail was high.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the outcome of the findings, it is established that there exist a written acquisition policy/practice in AUN library and that the levels of utilization of the identified ICT components relevant in retrieval of information service were high. Consequently, this research concludes that the levels of utilization of computers, CR-ROMs, internet and e-mail was high, possibly because most bonafide students of the Federal University of Technology, Minna have a laptop computer to facilities quick retrieval of needed information. The implication of these findings is that if relevant ICT components are made available, it is expected that they will, to some extent, be utilized.

Based on the above findings of the study, the following recommendations are made.

1. The ICT/ system unit of FUT Minna Library be expanded to accommodate more users at a time

2. More funds be provided to enable the library keep pace with cost of equipment, their maintenance and information explosion.

3. The University management and library management should try all that is humanly possible to keep the current high level of ICT utilization in FUT Minna library.

4. The major problems of ICT utilization in FUT Minna library which are hardware failure and corruption of files/ data base can, to some extent, be tackled through training and retraining of the staff and if need be, entire students. This can be in form of workshops, seminars, symposia, lectures etc.

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BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF NIGERBIBLIOS JOURNAL (2005-2010

BY

INAZU, IFAKA QUEEN
LIBRERIANS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA, ABUJA

ABSTRACT

The Nigerbiblios is a house journal of the National Library of Nigeria. (NLN) It was established in 1976 and ceased production in 1989 but was revived in 2004. Since then, it has attracted articles from LIS scholars and has kept to its publishing schedule. This study uses bibliometric analysis to ascertain the bibliographic features of articles published in the Nigerbiblios from 2005 to 2010. This study also determines the number of articles published, authorship patterns', authors' affiliated institutions, sources of citation, LIS journals cited and subject distributions in the Nigerbiblios. The analysis of Nigerbiblios revealed that a total of 64 articles were published from 2005-2010 with single authors contributing the highest number of articles. The subject mostly treated by the journal was in information management and information services. A total of 64 LIS journals were cited, with the African Journal of Library, Archive and Information Science been the mostly cited LIS journal. Majority of the contributors were from academic institutions.

INTRODUCTION

In 1969, Pritchard coined the term "Bibliometric" which is a type of research method used in library and information science. Bibliometric is principally based on metadata elements such as author, title, subject, citation etc related to scholarly publication within a discipline (Mukherfee, 2010). It involves the counting of authors, citations, relationship between or among authors, paginations of articles, subject areas amongst others. Many definitions on bibliometric have been given by scholars. For instance Thanuskodi (2010) defines bibliometric as the quantitative analysis and statistics for describing patterns of publication within a given field. In the same view, it is the study of the use of documents and pattern of publications in which mathematical and statistical methods are applied (British Standard Institute, 2012).

Bibliometric analysis enables individual, institution and government to determine the depth of research and current trend within a field. Libraries use the results of bibliometric studies to develop their collection and reframes' subscription policy. On the other hand, government applys the results of bibliometric analyses to appraise

academic institutions before allotting research funds. However, bibliometric analysis conducted on one or three scholarly communication sometimes may not give an in-depth knowledge of what is trending in the field. Notwithstanding, Borgman, 1990 as cited in Larivere, Sugimoto & Croin (2012) identified three aspects of bibliometric studies which are producers -author of a document or aggregates of authors, such as institutions and countries, artefacts -the documents used in communicating scholarship and their aggregates e.g journal and concepts -the topics under examination.

Larivere et al. (2012) further assert that journals are the most popular information resources of bibliometric studies. Journals are scholarly publication that communicates research results from researchers and experts in a field. Koehler et al (2000) affirm that scholarly journals reflect changes in the interests and concerns of authors' constituencies and of the discipline in general. Associations and institutions in Nigeria float journals to communicate current research results within a given field. One of such institutions is the National Library of Nigeria. The library publishes research findings and opinions of LIS scholar in its in-house journal known as the Nigerbiblios.

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Nigerbiblios is the house journal of the National Library of Nigeria which was established in 1976 (Worldcat, 2012). In the 1989, Nigerbiblios ceased production but was resuscitated in 2004 (Sonaike, personal communication, May, 14, 2012). The core mandate of Nigerbiblios is to promote scholarly communication among librarians and to present research findings of LIS professionals in Nigeria to LIS communities nationally and internationally. A journal such as Nigerbiblios is a source of current information for showcasing indigenous findings of the Nigerian LIS landscape. Journals also enable researchers from other countries to identify and understand the unique happenings of a field in other countries. On the other hand, journals available on the internet provide platform for collaboration between and among authors from different institutions and countries. Similarly, authors and their affiliated institutions are given wider visibility globally through articles published in online journals. It is based on this that the study is designed to determine the productivity of the Nigerbiblios after it was revived in 2004.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

The objectives of this study are :

I. To assess the distribution of articles per year
ii. To study the authorship pattern
iii. To evaluate the type of sources cited in the articles
iv. To find out the topic distribution of the articles
v. To ascertain collaboration between authors
vi. To examine the highest and lowest citation of an article
vii. To determine and rank LIS journals that were cited

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many scholars have conducted bibliometric analyses on print and electronic journals. These studies cut across all fields such as science and technology, social sciences, health, library and information science, agriculture amongst others. Some of these bibliometric studies would be reviewed in this study. Using bibliometric analysis, Lochan Jena, Swain & Sahoo (2012) study the publication trends in the Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS), 2002-2010. The study reported that the ALIS had 247 articles published during the period. The study further revealed that two authors were preferred mode to publish rather than individual author. On the other hand, journal sources were mostly cited which was followed by books and web resources. In a similarly study, Warraich & Ahmed (2011) in understanding the research trends of the Pakistan LIS sector conducted an analysis of the Pakistan Journal of Library and Information Science (PJLIS) from 1995-2010. The analysis indicated that a total of 111 articles were published and most of the papers were from single authors. The journal also attracted twelve foreign authors showing that the journal has been circulated internationally.

In another context to ascertain the international collaboration of Australian researchers in science and technology, Matthews et al. (2009) applied bibliometric analysis to determine how international collaborative activities affect relative citation per papers performance. The result of the study revealed that Australian researchers in science & technology associated more with international counterparts rather than with the domestic colleagues. The study further indicated that as from 1990s the number of Australian researchers in the field of S & T increased significantly. This increase was ascribed to influence of communication technology. The analysis also showed that Australian researchers still preferred multilaterally collaboration with European and USA based authors. Employing a different bibliometric methods such as normative comparison, network analysis, citation analysis and visualizations Rosas, Kagan, Schouten, Slack and Trochim (2011) investigated the peer-reviewed publications from National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) HIV/AIDs Extramural Clinical Trials Networks from 2006-2008. The study focus included performance and impact of research output, ranking of the papers, collaboration among authors.

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The findings showed that 419 papers were in the network. These 419 papers were published in 114 different journals which represented core areas of AIDs research. The pattern of authorship in the network was co-authorship. In 2011, Thanuskodi applied bibliometric analysis to study the bibliographic features of Library Herald Journal from 2001-2010. The study indicated that the journal published 138 articles during the period of study. The maximum number of contributions were from single authors with 83 (52.17%). The study reveals that the highest number of articles appeared in the area of library automation in library and information science. The analysis showed that majority of the authors were affiliated to universities. In addition, the study reported that authors preferred journals as the source of information. On the other hand, to determine the output performance of social scientist Thanuskodi (2010) conducted another bibliometric studies on the Journal of Social Science from 2003 to 2007. The study showed that a total of 273 articles were published for the five years. These 273 articles were contributions from authors across the globe with Indian authors having the least contribution. The analysis further indicated that journal articles were the most cited in the Journal of Social Science. On the other hand, among the social science subjects, Economics was found to be the most treated when compare to Sociology, Geography, and Anthropology. The authorship pattern showed that two authors contributed the most articles during 2003-2007. Hussain and Fatima (2011) using bibliometric analysis evaluated the bibliographic features of the electronic journal of Chinese Librarianship from 2006-2010. The study revealed that during the 4 years the journal attracted 62 articles from authors across the globe with authors from the USA having the highest numbers of articles (72.58%). Also single authors of 53.23% contributed the highest articles. The analysis of the study also reported that majority of the authors were from academic institutions. The subject area mostly discussed by the 62 articles was in the area of electronic resources. In addition, 1,006 citations were given in the 62 articles, out of these citations, 450 were form journal articles, 230 from books and 200 from online search and website. The LIS journal mostly cited according to their study was Interlending and Document Supply journal.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied in this study is bibliometric analysis which was used to study the bibliographic features of articles published in the Nigerbiblios from 2005 to 2010. The number of articles was collected from the cover page of the six volumes. The authors affiliated institutions and designation were extracted from the title page of each articles. In addition, the sources of citations were obtained from the list of references at the end of each article. The topic distributions were collected from the titles and abstracts of the articles. The bibliographic features of each article from the six volumes were counted to get the total for each year. In order, for accuracy as it relates to number of references cited, the author counted the references listed at the end of each reference page per volume while grouping the citations according to their information sources. Likewise, to ensure the accuracy of the computation the Microsoft excel package was used in the analysis. The data collected were coded and presented in tables and graphs of frequency, percentage, average and cumulative total.

RESULTS

Table 1 Distribution of Articles

Table 1 Distribution of Articles

Month and Year	Volume	No. of Articles	Percentage	Cumulative Total
Jan/Dec2005	Vol. 16	12	18.75	12
Jan/Dec 2006	Vol. 17	12	18.75	24
Jan/Dec 2007	Vol. 18	12	18.75	36
Jan/Dec 2008	Vol. 19	8	12.5	44
Jan/Dec 2009	Vol. 20	8	12.5	52
Jan/Dec 2010	Vol. 20	12	18.75	64
Total		64	100	-

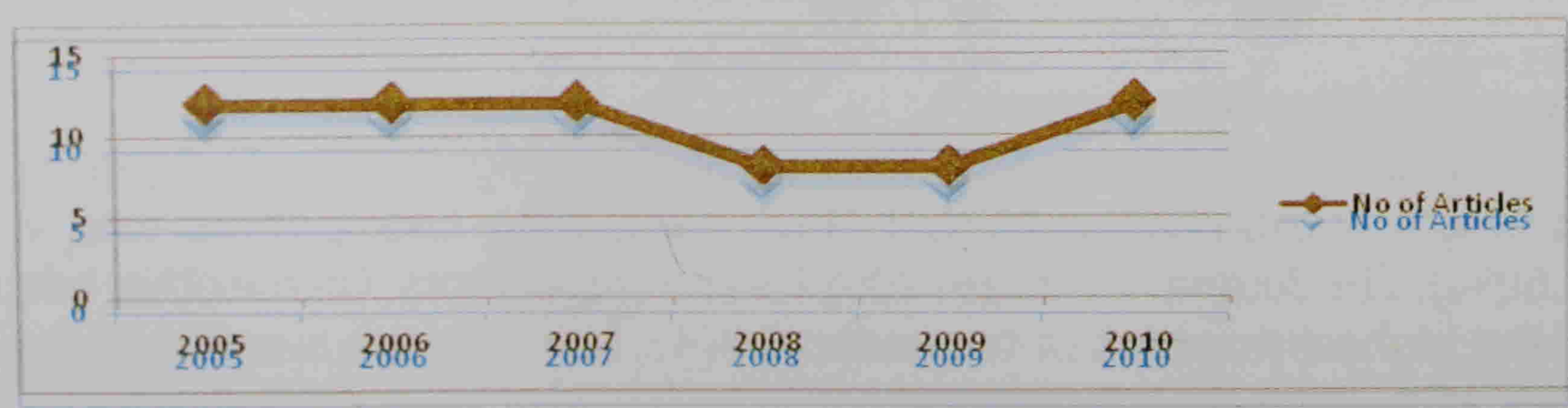

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Figure 1 Distribution of article

Table 1 shows the distribution of articles published per month and year. A total of 64 articles were published from 2005-2010. In 2005 to 2007 each had 12(18.7%) articles while between 2008 to 2009 there were 6.3% regression in the number of articles contributed that is 8 (12.5%) each. Afterwards in 2010 the articles publish increased to 12 (18.75%).

Table 2 Authorship Patterns

Years	Single Author	Percentage	Two Authors	Percentage
2005	12	26.67	0	0
2006	9	20.00	3	15.79
2007	11	24.44	1	05.26
2008	5	11.11	3	15.79
2009	4	08.88	4	21.05
2010	4	08.80	8	42.11
Total	45	100	19	100
Average author per article	7.5		3.17	

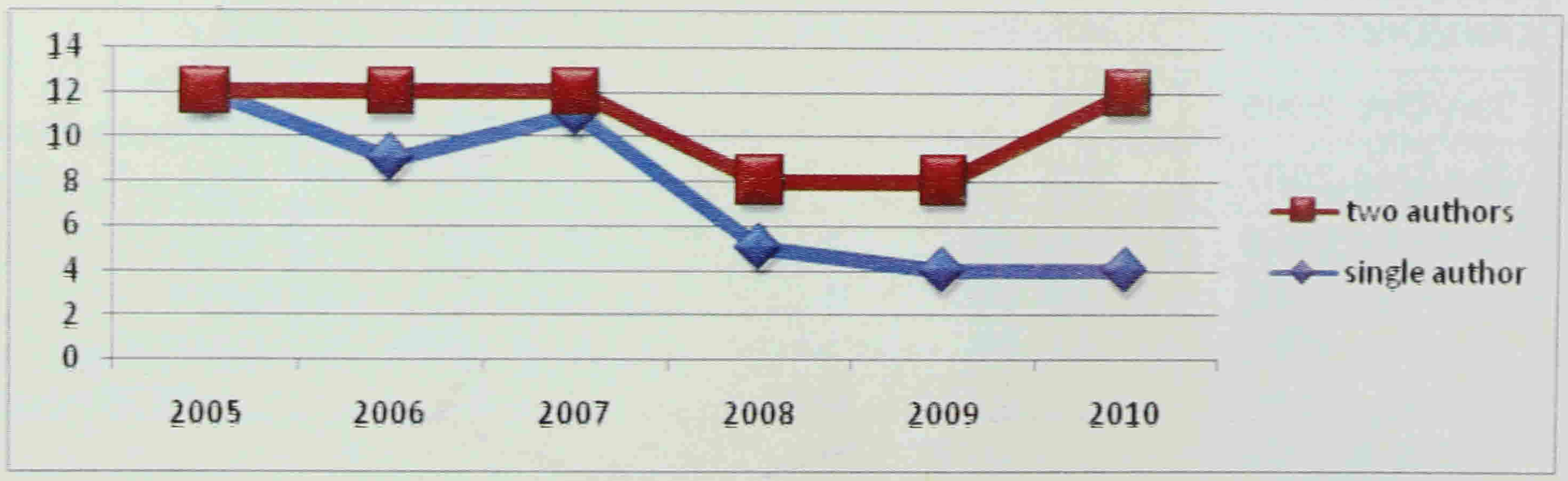

Figure 2 authorship pattern

Table and figure 2 depicts the authorship pattern in Nigerbiblios. The analysis shows that single authors were 45 (70.31%) more than two authors who were 19 (29.69%). The Journal volume in 2005 had no two authors. On the other hand, 2010 had the highest numbers of two authors 8(42.11%).On the average 8 were single author while 3.2 were two authors.

Table 3 -Source of Information Resources

Sources of Citation	Years						TOTAL	Percentage
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Books	12	37	28	13	18	47	155	20.83
Conferences/seminar/ Proceedings	27	26	20	20	5	9	107	14.83
Electronic Resources i.e Web Searches	8	8	14	17	11	37	95	12.77
Journals	25	47	40	32	22	61	227	30.51
Reference Materials i.e Encyclopedia	18	18	10	8	10	7	71	9.54
Reports i.e Government Commission/Committee	9	5	13	2	3	9	41	5.51
Newspapers/Bulletin	2	7	5	1	9	3	27	3.62
Theses/Dissertations	2	1	5	2	5	5	20	2.68
Others	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.13
Total	103	149	135	96	83	178	744	100
Number of Article	12	12	12	8	8	12	64	
Average Citation	8.53	12.41	11.25	12	10.38	14.83	11.63	

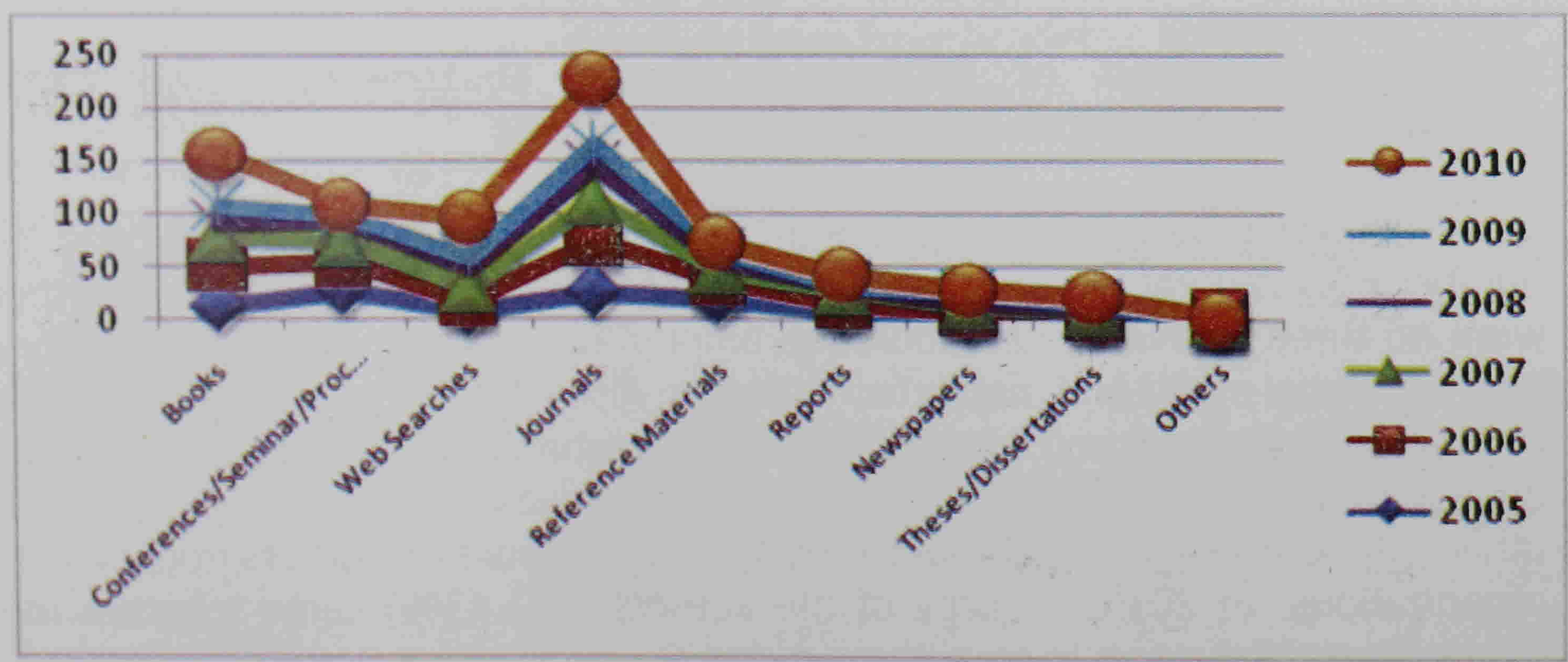

Figure 3- source of information resources

Figure 3 reveals the sources of information materials cited by authors from 2005-2010. Majority of the authors cited journals 227(30.51%) probable because it communicates the most current findings in a field. This was followed by books with 155(20.83%).

The thirdly most cited sources were onferences/proceedings/seminar papers with 95(12.77%) and internet searches 95(12.77%). Among the least cited sources were others 1(0.13%), theses/dissertations 21(2.68%), newspapers/bulletins 27(3.62%), reports 41(5.51%) and references materials 71(9.54%). On the average 2010 had the most citation of 14.83 while 2005 had the least of 8.53.

Years	No of article =17			
	CASI	Percentage	C ADI	Percentage
2005	0	0	0	0
2006	2	18.18	0	0
2007	1	09.09	0	0
2008	2	18.18	1	14.29
2009	3	27.27	1	14.29
2010	3	27.27	5	71.43
Total	11	100	7	100

CASI-Collaboration of Author in Same Institutions and CADI-Collaboration of Authors in Different Institutions

Table 4 shows the number of CASI and CADI from 2005-2010 in Nigerbiblios. The number of collaboration was that of two authors and it worthy to note that there were no three or multiple collaboration among authors despite the availability of internet, social media and mobile technologies. Also a total of 11 authors teamed up from same institutions and 7 from different establishments. The highest CASI was in 2009 and 2010 with 3(27.27%) each and the least was 1(09.09%) in 2007. On the other hand CADI was 7, while from 2005-2007 there were no authors from different organizations. In 2010, majority of the authors 5(71.43%) came together from different establishments to co-author articles.

Table 5- Institutional affiliation of Authors

Years Type of Institutions (Library)	Year						Total	Percentage
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Academic	5	4	4	5	8	14	40	48.19
National	7	10	6	3	4	4	34	40.96
Public	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	01.20
Research	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	02.41
Special/Government	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	04.82
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	02.41
							83	100

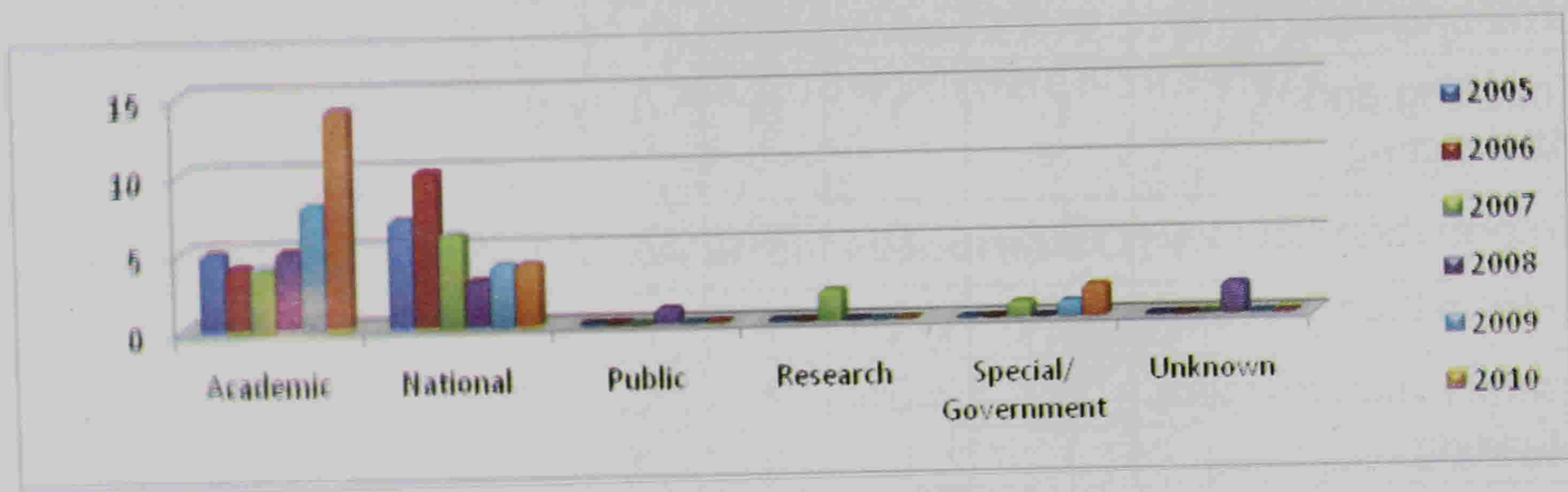

Figure 4 Institutional affiliations of Authors

Table 5 reveals the authors' affiliated institutions. This study grouped the authors affiliated institutions according to the type of libraries because all authors were librarians. The highest number of authors were from academic library 40(48.19%) while 34(40.96%) were from the national library of Nigeria the journal's publisher. The others were special/government libraries 4(04.82%), 2 (02.41%) from research library and public library was the least with 1(1.20%) author. On the other hand, 2(02.41%) were unknown as they did not indicate their affiliated institutions.

Table 6-Topic Distribution

Topic	Year						Total No of Article	Percentage
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Library Automation /Networking/ Software	2	3	2	1	0	1	9	14.06
Catalogue and Classification	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.56
Collection Development	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	9.37
Conservation and Preservation	1	2	1	0	0	1	5	7.81
Copyright and Piracy	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3.13
Indexing and Abstracting	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	4.68
Information Literacy	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	4.68
Information services	2	3	1	1	2	1	10	15.63
Library management	0	0	2	3	3	2	10	15.63
Reading	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	4.68
Gender and Library	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	4.68
Others	3	1	2	2	1	0	9	14.06
Total							64	100

Table 6 indicate the LIS topics that were treated by each article from 2005-2010. Majority of the articles treated topics on information services and library management 10(15.63%) which was followed by automation/networking/library software as well as gender and library 9(14.06%). Others in this context meant topics that are not core LIS areas which were 9(14.06%). The least topic covered was 1(1.56%) catalogue and classification which was in 2005.

Table 7- Citations Distribution

Years	No of Articles	No of Citations	Percentage	Highest Citation	Percentage	Lowest Citation	percentage
2005	12	103	13.84	13	10.74	3	10.34
2006	12	149	20.03	27	22.31	6	20.69
2007	12	135	18.15	20	16.52	4	132.79
2008	8	96	12.90	19	15.70	7	24.14
2009	8	83	11.16	15	12.40	6	20.69
2010	12	178	23.92	27	22.31	3	10.34
	64	744		121		29	

Table 7 shows the highest and lowest citations in the articles from 2005 to 2010. A total of 774 citations were given. The highest were 27(22.31%) in 2006 and 2010 respectively. The least were in 2005 and 2010 which were 3(10.34%).

Table 8-Library and Information Sciences Journals Citied

S/N	Title of LIS Journals	No of articies	Percentage	Cumulative Total
1	Abuja InFOLIB	1	00.73	1
2	African Journal of Education and Information Management	1	00.73	2
3	African Journal of Library, Archival and Information Science	17	12.41	19
4	American Library	1	00.73	20
5	American Society of Information Science	2	01.46	22
6	Annual Review of Information Science and Technology	1	00.73	23
7	Audiovisual Librarian	1	00.73	24
8	Australian Academy and Research libraries	1	00.73	25
9	Australian Library Journal	1	00.73	26
10	Bibliotheek en Samenlevg	1	00.73	27
11	Borno Library Archival and Information Science Journal	3	02.19	30
12	Cape Library	1	00.73	31
13	COMMUNICATE: Journal of Library and Information Science	2	01.46	33
14	EDUCAUSE Quarterly	1	00.73	34

	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3.13
Indexing and Abstracting	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	4.68
Information Literacy	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	4.68
Information services	2	3	1	1	2	1	10	15.63
Library management	0	0	2	3	3	2	10	15.63
Reading	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	4.68
Gender and Library	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	4.68
Others	3	1	2	2	1	0	9	14.06
Total							64	100

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3	African Journal of Library, Archival and Information Science	17	12.41	19
4	American Library	1	00.73	20
5	American Society of Information Science	2	01.46	22
6	Annual Review of Information Science and Technology	1	00.73	23
7	Audiovisual Librarian	1	00.73	24
8	Australian Academy and Research libraries	1	00.73	25
9	Australian Library Journal	1	00.73	26
10	Bibliotheek en Samenlevg	1	00.73	27
11	Borno Library Archival and Information Science Journal	3	02.19	30
12	Cape Library	1	00.73	31
13	COMMUNICATE: Journal of Library and Information Science	2	01.46	33
14	EDUCAUSE Quarterly	1	00.73	34

2		1	00.73	52
23	Journal for Library Services for Distance Education	1	00.73	53
24	Journal of College and Research Libraries	2	01.46	55
25	Journal of Information Science	1	00.73	56
26	Journal of Information Science, Librarianship and Archive Administration	1	00.73	57
27	Journal of Interlibrary Loan	2	01.46	59
28	Journal of Library Administration	1	00.73	60
29	Journal of Library and Information Science	1	00.73	61
30	Journal of Library Automation	1	00.73	62
31	Journal of the Nigerian University Library System	1	00.73	63
32	Lagos Journal of Library and information Science	2	01.46	65
33	Lagos Librarian	4	02.92	69
34	Libraries and Academy	1	00.73	70
35	Library and Culture	1	00.73	71
3	Library Association Record	2	01.46	73

7				
48	Nigerian Library and Information Science	1	00.73	115
49	Nigerian Library and Information Science Review	4	02.92	119
50	Nigerian Library and Information Science Trends	2	01.46	121
51	Nigerian Library Association Enugu Chapter	1	00.73	122
52	Nigerian Library Link	1	00.73	123
53	Nigerian School Library	1	00.73	124
54	Public Library Quarterly	1	00.73	125
55	Research Librarian	2	01.46	127
56	School Librarian	1	00.73	128
57	School Libraries Worldwide	1	00.73	129
5	Serial Librarian	1	00.73	130

2		1	00.73	52
23	Journal for Library Services for Distance Education	1	00.73	53
24	Journal of College and Research Libraries	2	01.46	55
25	Journal of Information Science	1	00.73	56
26	Journal of Information Science, Librarianship and Archive Administration	1	00.73	57
27	Journal of Interlibrary Loan	2	01.46	59
28	Journal of Library Administration	1	00.73	60
29	Journal of Library and Information Science	1	00.73	61
30	Journal of Library Automation	1	00.73	62
31	Journal of the Nigerian University Library System	1	00.73	63
32	Lagos Journal of Library and information Science	2	01.46	65
33	Lagos Librarian	4	02.92	69
34	Libraries and Academy	1	00.73	70
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3	Library Association Record	2	01.46	73

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50	Nigerian Library and Information Science Trends	2	01.46	121
51	Nigerian Library Association Enugu Chapter	1	00.73	122
52	Nigerian Library Link	1	00.73	123
53	Nigerian School Library	1	00.73	124
54	Public Library Quarterly	1	00.73	125
55	Research Librarian	2	01.46	127
56	School Librarian	1	00.73	128
57	School Libraries Worldwide	1	00.73	129
5	Serial Librarian	1	00.73	130

Table 8 shows the type of LIS journals cited which were foreign and local. It is worth to note that a total of 64 LIS journal were cited. Among these were 23 (35.94%) local LIS journals and 41(64.06%) foreign which were mainly from the USA and the UK. The mostly cited journal by authors in their articles was African Journal of Library, Archival and Information Science 17(12.41%), followed by the Nigerian Libraries 11(8.03%) and then Nigeribiblios 10(7.30%).

Table 9- Ranking of LIS Journals

S/N	Name of Journal	No of Articles	Percentage	Rank
1	African Journal of Library, Archival and Information Science	17	12.41	1st
2	Nigerbiblios	11	08.03	2nd
3	Nigerian Libraries	10	07.30	3rd
4	IFLA Journal	6	04.38	4th
5	Lagos Librarian	4	02.92	5th
6	Library review	4	02.19	6th
7	Nigerian Library and Information Science Review	4	02.92	7th
8	Borno Library Archival and Information Science Journal	3	02.19	8th
9	Gateway Library Journal	3	01.46	9th
10	International information and Library Review	3	01.46	10th

Table 9 reveals the ranking of the LIS journals cited. The mostly cited was the African Journal of Library, Archival and Information Science 17(12.41%) from 2005-2010 which was followed by Nigerbiblios 11(08.03%), Nigerian Libraries 10(07.03%) and 6(04.38%) IFLA journal. The author applied the unique ranking in descending order to ascertain the journals' positions.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of Nigerbiblios shows that a total of 64 articles were published from 2005-2010. However, the number of articles published did not increase from 2005-2007 rather it reduce in 2008-2009. Majority of the contributions were from single authors. Journals articles were the mostly cited sources for the six year. The

authors, however through ranking, the African Journal of Library, Information Science was mostly cited.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since Nigerbiblios was resuscitated in 2004 it may not have fully utilized the advantages of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) media to call for papers. Some of these media that can be explored are the NLN website (www.nln.gov.ng) and the Nigerian Library Association (NLA) and the Librarians' Registration Council of Nigeria (LRCN) fora to call for papers and to create more awareness. Also links can be created to the website of the NLA and the LRCN. The editorial board of the Nigerbiblios should be re-constituted to include not just staff of the NLN but also renowned and experienced librarians locally and internationally. The NLN can introduce an electronic version of the journal to be hosted on its website. This action will create more awareness and increase revenue generation. Also more funds should be release to enable the Journal meet its publishing schedule. The Management of the journal from time to time may also introduce themes for a certain period to attract quality papers.

CONCLUSION

Bibliometric analyses have enable scholars, institutions and individuals to not only understand the ranking of authors and nations but also to determine the ranking and quality of journals. Nigerbiblios is a medium of showcasing intellectual output of LIS professions in Nigeria, therefore the need to re-brand it in all aspects, for Nigerbiblios to continually showcase the LIS research findings. In addition, the recommendations when applied will enable the LIS community to re-define the contents of their journals, seek for better media to advertise their journals thus attracting quality and well researched articles from authors globally. Similarly, it will enable international LIS communities to understand the unique nature of the Nigerian LIS happenings. Also more research needs would be identified for further research and at the same time exposing new areas of training.

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ABSTRACT:

This paper discusses in detail the roles of libraries and information centres on the revival of reading culture of the Nigeria populace in relation to Mr. President's Agenda of "Bring Back the Book". The paper also discusses what a book policy, is roles of books in the lives of people, similarly attempt has been made to discuss the Nigeria's Book policy as well as what the policy is all about in the life of the nation. The paper also concluded by discussing what librarians and information disseminators could do in order to be able to revive the reading habits of our people. The issue of the importance of book chain in the revival of reading culture and as well as books provision were also highlighted in the paper.

INTRODUCTION

A book is like gold buried in the rubles. It is the miner (reader), who brings the nugget to the sufface and utilizes it. The great advantages of book reside in the fact it furnishes us with knowledge, and imbues us with the power of the intellect. The book, which is the main product of publishing is a passport to the world, an indispensable vehicle of science, a store house and converter of culture and information for development, and national unity which are actually being propagated in libraries and information centres.

The book is an aid in the acquisition, development, and inculcation of the proper value orientation for the development of the individual as well as his intellectual capacity in order to understand and appreciate the potentials and limitations of his/her environment. It facilitates the acquisition of physical and intellectual skills necessary in assisting the individual to develop into useful member of his community and also to acquire an objective view of the local and external environment. It is an effective instrument for the dissemination of knowledge, information, and promoting unity in the nation, which as a matter of fact are kept in libraries, and information centres.

It is tragic to see that most youths in Nigeria do not read and as such are not exposed to the wonderful world of books. This has resulted in youth restiveness, which gives rise to militancy in different forms and manner in Nigeria. For example, Nigeria Delta

Militancy, Boko Haram, as well as Jos crises. It must be observed that President Goodluck Jonathan, in December 2010 kicked off a book revival policy aimed at encouraging Nigerians to return to reading, especially the youth. At the launching of the Bring "Back the Book", the President opined that "Books could widen peoples horizon, as well as take them to places they might never have the opportunity of visiting". The President hoped through such programs and activities, reading habits can be revived.

1. WHAT IS A BOOK?

The Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary (3rd edition of 2010) defined book as "a set of printed pages that are fastened inside a cover so that you can turn them and read them. It also went further to define a book as a written work published in printed or electronic form (e-book)"

There is no one universally accepted definition of the term "book", therefore it could be variously described. Apotiade (2008) stated that physically, one can call any object a book that is an assemble of leaves held together along one of the four edges and protected on front and back with a cover of more durable materials". Furthermore, one can describe the book as a more or less coherent body of graphic communication assembled into one or several units for the purpose of systematic presentation and preservation and creative expression of casting value of more transitory communication. Furthermore books could be defined as a written or printed message of considerable length meant for public circulation and recorded on materials that are light yet durable enough to afford easy portability.

The importance of books as the main source of intellectual, cultural, and educational advancement has long been recognized. There are different types of books. We have:

(a) Illustrated/children books
(b) Textbooks/educational books
(c) Tertiary/scholarly books
(d) General books
(e) Reference books

Books play vital role in individual and national development. The role of books in the development of any society can hardly be over-stressed. Since the time when man started writing, books have come to be accepted as an indispensable foundation upon which any sound educational development is built.

Adesanya (1995) at "Ife Conference on Publishing and Book Development" stated that, the Nigerian Government recognizes the place of books as:-

(ii) A basic instrument for the preser... and or the development of scientific and technological knowledge of skills, social-political and economic awareness;

(iii) An instrument of enhancing national interaction, co-operation, and understanding;

(iv) An agent for promoting the growth of well informed and well adjusted individual.

If government recognizes the importance of books in National integration, one however wonders the sincerity of government in really tackling the problem of book publishing industry.

ROLES OF BOOKS IN HUMAN LIVES

Books shape our life. We use books in schools in educating the mind to acquire new knowledge. It is said to be man's best friend. At times, when we are sad, depressed or angry when we read a book, our mind seems to calm down. Books take us to a world where we find ourselves relaxed, sometimes, thrilled or even crying. Certain books show our ancestral customs which we hesitate to follow now. We have to read books to develop our knowledge for our future. It teaches us moral value for happy and peaceful life which every human being requires. Books improve one's communication abilities by teaching one on how to talk and carry oneself in the society. It improves qualities such as **honesty, kindness, friendship, loyalty, bravery, etc.** among others. Books shape one's character in life in its entirety. Books serve as inspirations to present, past, and future generations economic, social as well as cultural well being of the society.

THE NATIONAL BOOK POLICY

According to Wikipedia, "policy is typically described as a principle or rule to guide decision and achieve rational outcome" The term may apply to government, private sector, organizations and group, or individual. Presidential executive orders, corporate privacy policies, and parliamentary rules of order are all examples of policy. Policy differs from rules or law. While law can compel or prohibit behaviour, policy may guide actions towards those that are mostly likely to achieve desired outcome.

UNESCO (2005) stated that, national book policy is a political commitment to consider a part of a cultural, economical, strategical, sector. A global conception of the book industry which constitutes in itself an articulated chain, and therefore is aimed at achieving the following:

- Supporting policy formulation and decision making through the provision of Information Resources and services for national development

- Promoting life-long education and information literacy for human capacity building and a better citizenry;

- Supporting cultural rebirth and national orientation.

- Supporting educational development at all educational levels.

THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES

These are found to be performing significant functions which include the following:-

- Provide access to information, ideas and works of imagination in various medium and languages through book provision;

- Contribute to the development and maintenance of intellectual freedom and help to safeguard democratic values and universal civil rights;

- Commit to offering access to relevant resources and services without restriction or any form of censorship;

- Acquire, preserve, and make available the widest variety of materials; reflecting the plurality and diversity of a society;

- Select and provide library materials and services with regard to professional considerations and also for policy formulation and execution;

- Procure, assemble and disseminate knowledge and information to various library clienteles;

- Support the school curriculum in the area of research and dissemination of knowledge;

- Serve as the repository of knowledge and information;

- Make materials, facilities and services equally accessible to all users;

- Avoid discrimination for any reason, including race, national or ethnic origin, gender or sexual preference, age, disability, religion, or political beliefs;

- Protect user's right to privacy and confidentiality with respect to information sought or received and resources consulted, borrowed, acquired, or transmitted.

- Favour trade and distribution of books to foster these:
  - Preferential postal rate and elimination of custom taxesor other import taxes;
  - Strengthen distribution mechanism
  - Adoption of the sector code of conduct in the field of commercial practice.
  - Measures to encourage export
  - Providing a legal framework on all issues concerning the book industry.

Similarly Ezekwesili (2007) succinctly wrote that:

> The book policy is a national guide on the provision and effective management of books and other relevant resources geared towards the implementation of education at all levels in Nigeria. It is a statement of intent and purposes as well as prescription, requirements and indeed a bench mark for quality education in Nigeria through the provision of adequate and relevant books and other educational resources.

In view of the near endemic nature of problems of book development in Nigeria, it was conceived and popularly believed that the missing link and the last resort is a well articulated National Book Policy which will adequately address problems plaguing the book industry in Nigeria. Book production and consumption level of a country is a reflection of its development index. The Federal Ministry of Education, through the Nigeria Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC), constituted a committee in 1990, to produce a draft National Book Policy for presentation and ratification by the government of the day. The efforts and input of that committee, after a lot of review workshops, led to the preparation of a draft National Book Policy which was approved by the Federal Executive Council in 1999.

However, that book policy could not be implemented due to intractable problems of poor role definition and basic infrastructure defects. Thus it was practically impossible for the take off of the National Book Council as prescribed by the policy. Again that policy did not adequately address the problems of tertiary institutions. These contradictions and gaps led to the constitution of another committee to revisit the policy document and address these issues.

In view of the prevailing situation, NERDC, in concert with other core stakeholders reviewed and upgraded the previous draft to a new Draft National Book Policy (NBP), 2007. This draft eliminated the contradictions and gaps through streamlining and

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